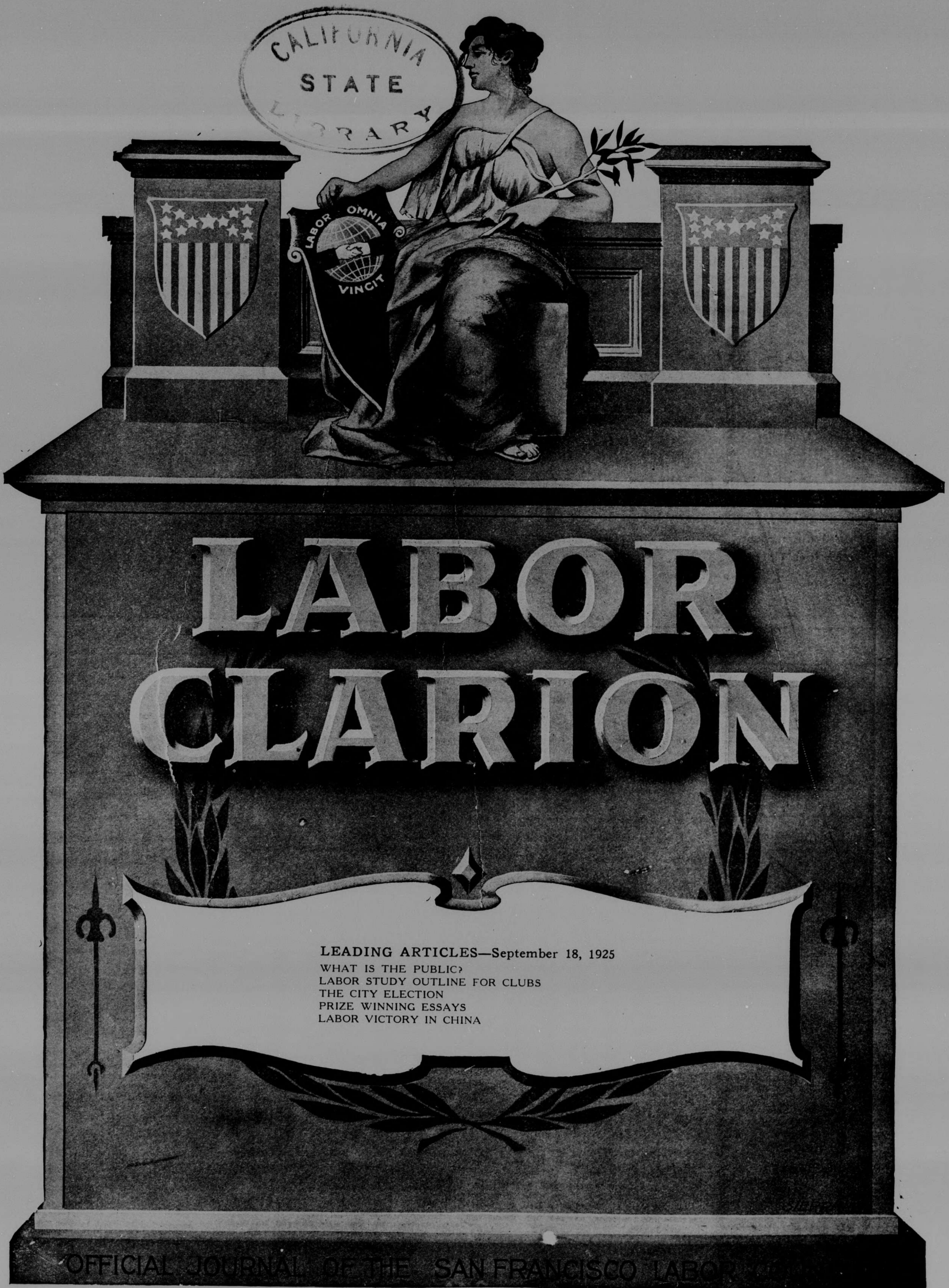


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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hoyt's Diners and Doughnut Places.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Los Angeles Baseball Club Team.
Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade
COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 66th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bottemakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenter Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—E. G. Rowe, 173 Dolores.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGinnis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1925

No. 33

What Is the Public?

By W. C. Roberts, Chairman A. F. of L., Legislative Committee.

Much stress is being laid upon the sufferings of the "public" because of strikes. The newspapers, this includes the most of them, declare that the "public" is opposed to strikes. The bankers in their publicity propaganda say the "public" is against strikes. Individuals who assume they represent the "public" are continually writing letters to the press denouncing the wage earners for refusing to work for whatever the employers want to give them.

In the suggestions for arbitrating differences the newspapers advocate representatives of the "public" to be appointed by some one other than the parties involved in an industrial dispute. The President of the United States laid great emphasis on the necessity of protecting the "public" from strikes. He even proposed an arbitration board to settle the wages and working conditions of the miners. It was to be composed of three operators, three miners and eight representatives of the "public." The anthracite coal operators followed the lead of the President. They were willing to permit the miners to have three representatives on a board of arbitration to settle the anthracite strike, they (the operators) were to have three representatives and the "umpire" was to be a judge, whose name was given, of the federal court in Philadelphia. Thus the anthracite operators, who not only own the coal mines but also own the railroads that haul the coal and thereby make double profits, wanted to name four members of an "arbitration board" of seven.

Let it be understood once and for all that labor cannot be deceived into recognizing the wails of a "public" which represents less than 4 per cent of the citizens of the United States. The "public" for which the President talks, for which the newspapers argue and the unfair employers insist is that portion of the people of our country who employ labor, control the banks and great commercial interests and last, and unfortunately not least, the lawyers. The great mass of the people, those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and their sympathizers, are excluded from this hand-made "public."

Not one arbitration umpire of the representatives of the "public" comes from the real public. The representatives of the "public" on the Railroad Labor Board represent the "public" so often referred to by the President, the newspapers, and the unfair employers. It is the "public" that always favors the enslavement of labor; that believes in compulsory arbitration, otherwise involuntary servitude; that believes in repressing every ambition of the men and women who work for wages to advance the economic conditions of themselves and those dependent upon them.

The President of the United States, who asked for the power to appoint the eight representatives on a mining commission, would have selected eight men from the "minority public," from the "public" that is "always against labor." Unless a man is well-to-do, or is a known business or financial man, he never is considered in an appointment of representatives of the public on any arbitration board. Therefore, we have two publics as follows:

The public which consists of political favorites, of the privileged few and their sympathizers and

from which the wage earners and their sympathizers are excluded.

The real public that comprises not only the privileged few and their sympathizers but the wage earners and their sympathizers as well.

When the parties at interest agree upon an umpire to decide between them that is voluntary arbitration, the greatest incentive for the maintenance of industrial peace. When the President, who is controlled by political expediency, or an outside party selects an umpire from their "public" the representative of the "public" will invariably decide against labor. And it is generally previously understood by those who make the appointments that they will so decide.

If ever there was propaganda that can be said to be outrageously deceptive, it is that which holds up this propaganda-made "public" as having the sole right to determine the right or wrong of a dispute between employees struggling for economic advancement and those who would enslave them for purposes of greed.

WHAT BUILDS BABIES?

By Dr. Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

1.—The Baby's Neglected Period.

The nine months before a baby is born is the most neglected period of his existence. The expectant mother is likely to leave her diet largely to chance or the whims of appetite, although she may be most careful of her food during the nursing period. Wrong feeding may be disastrous. It is not safe for the mother merely to eat "what she is accustomed to" or "plenty of good, nourishing food." The pregnant as well as the nursing mother should find out from a physician how much of certain essential foods must be eaten daily.

The food needs during pregnancy and the nursing period differ from those of any other time. The mother's food must maintain and repair her body and furnish fuel for warmth and work, and also provide for the growth of her baby and for maintaining his body temperature, muscular activities, and body fat. Many of us eat too much, but few mothers get enough of the vitamin and mineral foods needed for health, growth, and the normal regulation of body processes.

Simple, easily digested, and, in general, laxative foods should be chosen. Four or five small meals may be better than three large ones. Eating too much, hurriedly, or irregularly is harmful. A hygienic, happy life, with plenty of outdoor sunshine, enables the mother to use her food efficiently.

When the mother has been properly fed, the baby has a better chance of being born a fine, healthy child, vigorous, and resistant to disease. The mother will be able to furnish milk for him and will have strength to give him the right loving care. Her general health should be improved by pregnancy.

If a country be found possessing a most fertile soil and capable of bearing every variety of production, yet notwithstanding, the people are in a state of extreme destitution and suffering, the chances are that there is some fundamental error in the government of that country.—John Bright.

LABOR STUDY OUTLINE FOR CLUBS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

A study club outline on labor problems has been prepared for working men and women by the National Catholic Welfare Conference Social Action Department and is available at its Washington office. The outline requires little reading matter and for the most part takes up questions that are either well known to a person who is working or can be easily learned.

The outline is in eight parts to cover eight meetings during fall and winter months. The only reading matter used with the outlines is a few paragraphs from Pope Leo's Encyclical on the Condition of Labor, the Bishop's Program of Social Reconstruction, and the labor section of the Pastoral Letter. Three other pamphlets are referred to for additional reading if desired. The six pamphlets make up the N. C. W. C. Social Action Department's Half Inch Labor Book Shelf.

Titles of the various outlines are Wages, Hours and the Seven Day Week, Unemployment and Part Time Work, Cost of Living, Housing, Accidents and Sickness, Unions, and Joint Meetings of Employers and Employees.

The Social Action Department in issuing the outline, which is printed in the September number of the N. C. W. C. Bulletin, offers to furnish additional information on any particular point raised in discussing the various questions of the outline. The section on wages is as follows:

1. What proportion of the men in the parish (or club) are skilled? Semi-skilled? Common laborers?
2. What are the general rates of wages (or salaries) for these various groups?
3. Are any of the skilled getting relatively low wages? Why?
4. Same for unskilled and common laborers?
5. What wages or salary seem needed to maintain a family (man, wife and three children)?
6. What proportion of the working men of the parish (or community) get less than this amount? In what occupations?
7. What amount seems needed to support working women?
8. What proportion of the working women in the parish (or community) get less than that amount? In what occupations?
9. What rules of wages for men, for women, and for both are given, in the Labor Problem and the Bishop's Pastoral Letter (p. 5) and the Bishop's Program (pp. 4-13)?
10. Why is the Living Wage submitted?
11. What are the effects when a living wage is not paid? (Refer to Catechism of Social Question, pp. 18 and 20, following.)

Succeeding outlines follow the same method of bringing out the knowledge already held by the members of the study club and of calling attention to specific sections of the chief labor programs in the Catholic church.

ONE-CAR MAN LAW ILLEGAL.

The Tennessee Supreme Court has set aside a law prohibiting the operation of one-man street cars in cities of this State having a population of 30,000 or under. The court said that the legislature provided no method for determining the population of cities to be exempted.

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE CITY ELECTION.

I sent my agents among the candidates for jobs on the Board of Supervisors, and they have brought back their reports. They are very gratifying reports, in that they show that Democracy will again triumph in November. By Democracy I do not mean the Democratic party; I mean rather that larger definition, of rule by the People. No matter which candidates win, the People will have scored one more triumph, and public affairs will be conducted during the next year or two by real representatives of the People.

My agents report that many activities of the race in this year of our independence the one hundred and fiftieth are followed by the several candidates with more or less success, all going to prove that each is an accomplished publicist and a deep student of municipal government. A very large proportion of them, if called upon to satisfy the yearnings for a sheet-iron garage on the back end of a lot, would have intelligence enough to call in an expert on sheet-iron garages or go to a dealer in knock-down garages and have one delivered, together with an imitation blueprint and simple instructions of how to put it together. With the aid of a carpenter they would be able to set up the garage, to the everlasting glory of American resourcefulness.

All of them, according to my agents, are able, with the aid of an abacus or with their digits, to put two and two together, or even seventeen and twenty-three, although this latter accomplishment seems entirely beyond the requirements of a member of the board, inasmuch as there are only a dozen of them, and therefore higher mathematics and the calculus are seldom called for in the performance of their duties.

My agents report that if the need should arise that glass should be pounded into a rathole, this important matter likely would go to a state board or commission, as such need would in all probability develop upon or contiguous to the water front, and hence would be out of the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors. However, each candidate is qualified, according to my agents, to give ponderous advice and detailed instructions as to the proper methods to pursue to accomplish the most desirable results in this important work with the least expenditure of effort and money.

Each candidate, according to my agents, is thoroughly convinced that a city of the size and commercial importance of San Francisco should have an adequate supply of potable water, and if that supply cannot be provided in one way it must be provided in another. Each candidate resented the implied impugning of his intelligence by the question which seemed to indicate that he might have some other, different or impractical opinion on this fundamental proposition of adequate water supply. The citizenship of San Francisco may rest assured that each candidate realizes that water must be delivered through a network of underground pipes to every household, every business house and every factory within the corporate limits, and that provision must be made for extending the network of pipes to the outlying districts even before these districts are built up with modern homes, in order to take care of the city's expanding population and provide adequate facilities for growth.

So, too, my agents report that each candidate realizes the importance of properly lighted streets, not only that every decent law-abiding citizen may be able to find his way at night, but that

crimes of violence may be reduced to an irreducible minimum; each candidate knows that crime thrives in dark places, hence each is favorable to adoption of the slogan, "Turn on the lights." Seek through the entire population of the city, and none could be found with deeper conviction of the value of adequately lighted streets, even extending to the byways and alleys, than those who are standing for the suffrages of the people. In this regard, the people can make no mistake no matter whom they choose among the several candidates.

Each candidate is for a strict enforcement of the law. (My agents were requested NOT to question the candidates too specifically as to the Volstead act, inasmuch as other agencies are looking after this important phase of the several candidates' opinions, reports of which may be found in detail in the propaganda of the Anti-Saloon and Pro-Beer organizations.) If the provisions of the Raker Act are violated by the present arrangement with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for disposal of Hetch Hetchy electricity, other disposition of the fluid must be provided for instant, and thus get the city back into a strict compliance with that congressional grant. Candidates are a unit in this supreme test, according to my agents. The question as to method of accomplishing this desideratum was reduced to colloquialism, "Howya gonna do it?" to which most candidates frankly answered, "I dunno." A few, more given to deep analysis of municipal problems, answered, "Through munsipple distribution, of course." Pressed further as to how municipal distribution was to be accomplished, these others answered, "I dunno."

My agents perhaps were a little hazy in matters of municipal art and music. At any rate their reports are rather disappointing. One report has it, however, that one candidate expressed the opinion such matters could be left in the hands of Mr. J. Emmet Hayden, inasmuch as he had done a wonderfully good job in the composition and production of "The Creation."

My conclusion as to how the citizens should vote in the coming election is that no matter how they vote, for whom they vote, they can't go wrong. Democracy will triumph in November.

WILL BOARD BE "STRENGTHENED"?

According to press reports, Senator Watson of Indiana, recognized administration spokesman predicts that the railroad labor board will be "strengthened" by the next Congress.

The railroad employees of all classes are opposed to the board. Senator Watson's prediction recalls the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Adamson eight-hour case, in which the court held (March 19, 1917), that Congress has the power to legislate for compulsory arbitration for the railroads. The majority went far afield to give notice to Congress that it would uphold a compulsory arbitration act as applied to the carriers. Congress, the court said, "undoubtedly possessed" that power to protect interstate commerce.

That decision was one of the court's famous 5-to-4 awards. In opposing the majority decision, Associate Justice Day objected to the court discussing a matter that was not before it. He said: "I am not prepared to admit that Congress may, when deemed necessary for the public interest, coerce employees against their will to continue in service in interstate commerce. Nor do I think it

necessary to decide, as declared in the majority opinion, that in matters of this kind Congress can enact a compulsory arbitration law. These questions are not involved in this case and their decision need not be anticipated until they actually arise."

Associate Justice Pitney was equally emphatic against the compulsory views of the majority. He said he was unable to find in the constitution any authority on the part of Congress to commandeer the services of the trainmen.

"There is no common or other right on the part of the trainmen to demand employment from the carriers, nor any right on the part of the carriers to compel the trainmen to serve them," he said.

If you keep on as you are going, where will you deserve to be ten years from now?—Forbes Magazine.



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NATION'S ALMSHOUSES COSTLY.

The "average" inmate of almshouses in this country requires \$334.64 annually for maintenance, lives on 4.02 acres of land, of which 2.14 acres is cultivated for his maintenance, and which, with stock and farm equipment, is worth, per inmate, \$563.13. The per capita value of the buildings and equipment in which he is housed is \$1,188.96. The average maintenance cost, per inmate, ranges from \$187.53 a year in Alabama to \$865.10 in Nevada.

These figures on the cost of maintaining the nation's almshouses have been compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and are published in bulletin No. 386.

The report covers 2184, or 93 per cent, of the public pauper institutions of the country.

The report also contains brief sketches of various systems of almshouses, the character of their supervision and inmate populations, and quotes

state reports on their physical and social conditions.

More than one-third of the almshouses covered by the report are operated for less than 10 inmates each, and considerably more than one-half care for less than 25 inmates each. That this multiplicity of small almshouses results in unnecessarily high costs, inefficient methods and inadequate care is demonstrated in the report.

"The unavoidable conclusion seems to be that dilapidation, inadequacy and even indecency are the outstanding physical features of most of our small almshouses," the report states. "Ignorance, unfitness and a complete lack of comprehension of the social element involved in the conduct of a public institution are characteristic of a large part of their managing personnel. Among the inmates themselves insanity, feeble-mindedness, depravity and respectable old age are mingled in hap-hazard unconcern. It is idle, then, to imagine that social

conditions in these institutions could be other than deplorable.

"Practically everywhere the small almshouse stands out as the victim of a web of indifference and neglect which begins first with a public which either knows nothing of its existence or has so little concern that it pays no attention to conditions. Given an indifferent public, it is rarely indeed that the elected officials of that public will feel or show a deeper interest."

POST OFFICE CLERKS MEET.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks held the most successful convention in their history in Kansas City. Postmaster General New assigned his first assistant, John H. Bartlett, to represent the department.

The convention acted on such important problems as retirement, night work, seniority, special clerk promotions, court of appeals, scheme study, sick leave and Saturday half-holidays.

A PRIZE WINNER

Several inquiries have been received for information regarding the float, as pictured below, that was entered in the Labor Day parade by the Allied Printing Trades Council. The design was conceived by Ferdinand Barbrack, secretary of the Allied, and was carried out by the Castro Flower Shop, J. Kilroy and Ed McMahon proprietors, 489 Castro street. (Mr. McMahon was manager of street sales for the San Francisco Bulletin before embarking in the floral business.)

A sheet metal frame, measuring four feet wide by eight feet long, had to be especially built for the symbol of the label. This frame was stuffed with about seventy-five pounds of moss, after which three hundred dozen (3600) white asters were worked in. The lettering was the regular wire-decorated matter that is used by florists. The symbol of the label when completed weighed approximately three hundred pounds.

W. L. Scanlon of the Castro Flower Shop supervised the decorating of the float, on which was used over a bale of huckleberry shrubbery and several dozen of large white asters to complete the color scheme as carried out in the floral symbol of the label.

Much favorable comment was heard along the line of march, and the Allied Printing Trades Council was awarded a silver loving cup as third prize for the handsomest float in the Labor Day parade. The cup was donated by Sheriff Thomas F. Finn.

In a communication dated Los Angeles, September 14, 1925, Harvey E. Garman, secretary of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council, wrote, relative to the boycott against the Los Angeles Baseball Club: "The matter is settled, * * * and the printing trades have been assured that next year none but label firms would be given a chance to bid on the printing; that certainly has been a victory." Mr. Garman concluded by expressing thanks "for efforts and responses to our past appeals."



Left to Right—Ferdinand Barbrack, Maury Steven son, "Bill" Barbrack, Roy Stevenson, Helen Kent Barbrack

PRIZE WINNING ESSAYS.

Second prize for parochial schools, won by William Dowling of St. Agnes School:

What Union Labor Has Done and Is Doing for Children.**Labor Day Essay.**

The benefits resulting from the union of the great body of American citizens commonly referred to as the "laboring classes" is almost incalculable.

The object of the vast organization known as the Labor Unions is the improvement, morally, physically, socially and materially of the "laboring classes" generally.

On none does the admirable and praiseworthy work accomplished by the labor unions reflect itself more strongly than upon the children. By securing for the laborer a living wage the labor unions have given him the means of providing for his family better home and living conditions, more agreeable surroundings, and the general conditions of decent living: "The food, clothing and shelter physiologically necessary according to national habit and custom, to prevent bodily deterioration."

To take first the field of education, the higher wage standard enables the working man to give his children the best educational opportunities which the country offers. A definition of education sometimes given is: "Preparing the environment for the child." If that be accepted, then the labor unions are among the chief present day educative agencies. By their age-long conflict to obtain a higher wage and a shorter working day for the laborer, they have contributed largely to put education within the reach of the masses, and to so adjust home conditions that the child of today can spend in school the time spent by the child of an earlier day in labor unsuited to his age and capacity.

The labor unions have greatly helped living conditions by their assistance in the passing of the "Workmen's Compensation Act." Under these laws, which have been passed in most States, employers are responsible for any accidents or deaths which occur during employment hours. Families or dependents of those injured are allowed a certain portion of the earning power of those injured or killed while at work. This provides for the children and gives them an opportunity to continue to live without their own efforts in the event of physical disability or death of their parent while at work. These laws have made necessary many safety devices, which precaution was formerly not thought of.

Contrast this condition with times not so long ago when a serious accident to the father, oftentimes through the carelessness of his employer, meant the employment of the mother to earn a living for her small children who without her care were exposed to moral and physical dangers. Many such happenings as these have sent small children into factories and fields and have deprived them of a proper education and a fair chance in life.

Through the proper advancement of their own interest by the laboring men and women a possibility to become, in the family, something more than a machine to provide food and clothing is open to them. More time as well as more money gives an opportunity for the pursuit, in the family, of the better things in life. Children can remain in school, having sufficient time to develop their minds and bodies and can go into life when they are properly equipped to do themselves and their labors justice instead of starting to work at the demand of necessity.

Organized labor was responsible for fixing a minimum age that children must attain before employment and regulating to a great extent the conditions under which they as well as grown people shall work, with regard to (sanitation,

light and air; thus contributing to better health and contentment.

The regulation as to age, and safeguarding of children at work would be of no avail were it not accompanied by better working conditions and higher wages for the parents in order that the child, through the assistance of the parents, might be able to receive these advantages.

Union labor has also sponsored laws for regulating, in addition to the minimum age of employment, the necessary schooling children must have, the protection that must be afforded them when pursuing occupations of danger from machinery or otherwise, the proper safeguarding of life and limb through adequate protection from accident, and of health through proper ventilation and sanitation. Thus safeguarded in their early years, children, instead of being a burden, become the nation's greatest asset.

Much of the wealth that has been created, harvested and dispensed mainly through the labor movement, has found its way into recreational centers of every description: parks, play grounds and swimming pools, etc., all of untold advantage to the children.

To the labor organizations can be attributed most of the world's advancement toward better economic conditions. Without labor unions not only would the "laboring classes" be without the better things in life, but the lack of advancement by the masses would mean stagnation in the human race.

Third prize for parochial schools, won by George Blanchard of St. Agnes School:

Labor unions have accomplished a great deal for the welfare of children. Through its efforts laws have been enacted in different States for their protection—the child labor law and compulsory education being but two of the many good things done for them. Then, again, in many of the cities of the country, labor has always been foremost in giving its support to building schools and play grounds and seeing that the young were well taken care of.

Generally speaking, a man who belongs to a labor union wants to give his children a good education and make them worthy citizens, and this can only be attained by organization and collective bargaining, as good wages makes to the child's welfare and happiness.

Labor unions have lessened the hours of work, which is also an indirect benefit to the children, as it gives more time for the father to be in their company, also helping them with advice and sympathy in their lessons and school work.

Another indirect benefit to the child is the employers' liability act, which was sponsored by labor unions and is in effect in almost every State in the country. Under the provisions of this act a man who gets injured in the discharge of his duty is awarded a certain sum of money. In many cases this saved the children from actual want. Without the aid of the labor union it is doubtful if such a law would ever have been put into effect.

The mortuary or death benefit plan that is in operation in many unions is in a large measure a blessing to the mother and children. Though the sum is not so very large, it helps to tide the family over for the time being, through the loss of the father; and the mother can keep the home together until she can make preparations for their future. If this law were more universal much distress would be eliminated.

Some unions, such as the Typographical, take a keen interest in the boys and the girls who are serving their apprenticeships. The Printers' Union conducts a correspondence school for these young people. Trained heads prepare the lessons, which include all the things that go to make a good craftsman, and consequently is also of an educational advantage. So you see that the child who intends to become a printer has the good fortune

of a great union acting as his adviser in the necessary things that will make a good workman of him.

All worthy charities have the moral support of all unions, particularly those looking toward the welfare of the widows and orphans.

Unions as a general rule have worked for the increase of salaries for both civil and national government employees, which is also advantageous to the child, as it gives the parents a better opportunity to give the children the small pleasures and good education that most parents want to bestow on their offspring.

Some of the larger unions conduct homes for their sick members, which in many cases are beneficial to the child, as the father can get proper medical attention and be put on the road to good health once again and thus be in a position to return to his work.

Allowing for exceptions, which as a rule occur in all cases, I believe the child of a union labor man has a great deal to be thankful for. Nine cases out of ten the father wants his child to have a good education and to accomplish this one must earn good wages, and good wages can come only through organization.

Therefore, union labor is a direct benefit to the child, and the child of today is most fortunate—the many laws and measures looking to his welfare having been either launched or sponsored by members of labor unions.

Second prize for public schools, won by Elizabeth Hall of Polytechnic High School.

Sometimes, we do not realize the good which labor unions have contributed to the laboring men and the numerous problems which they have solved.

Labor unions have worked for the following reforms:

The prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment and other injuries which sometimes occur in modern industries.

The fixing of safety and health standards in the different occupations.

The prohibition of child labor.

The prohibition of night work for women.

One day's rest in seven for employees.

The eight-hour day system.

The abolition of the convict contract system.

Compensation for death by industrial accidents and trade diseases which will turn over the burden of lost earnings from the family to the industry.

The protection of home life against sickness, irregular employment and old age through the adoption of social insurance adapted to American use.

All these reforms are most helpful to the laboring men.

The prevention of industrial accidents, etc., has saved many happy homes. This saves the children's future for what is more unfortunate than to be an orphan?

The fixing of health and safety standards has enabled the parents to have better health. When a man is well, he has more interest in his children. This saves a man from unemployment and also saves many, many worries in the home.

The prohibition of night work for women gives more time to a woman to look after her children. There are plenty of things to be done about the home. She has to look after her children's health, clothing, education, and she, herself, has to teach her children certain things. A child's first school is in the home.

The one day's rest in seven and shorter hours enables the parents to devote more time to the bringing up of their children. It gives the parents a chance to enjoy themselves. They get more recreation and they can take their children out on trips into Nature's wonderland, which is purely educational and a real pleasure.

The protection of home life through the adop-

tion of the social insurance policy saves a great deal of worry. When the father's employment is irregular, the children are sure that they are protected.

The abolition of the convict system gives other men a chance to work.

As wages have been increased, laboring men are now able to bring up their children in better environments. Sometimes children are spoiled by bad company. The man sees more in life. He is able to give his children higher education in which they might follow some profession. He affords more luxuries for his children. The influence of the home also bears greatly on a child.

And last, but not least, we come to the problem of child labor. Many States have made child labor laws. No attempt has been made to stop child labor on the farms. Again and again it has been said that work in the industries is dangerous to the life, health and morals of a child.

Of course, child labor and illiteracy go hand in hand. All the leading countries of the world except the United States have, by passing national child labor laws, requiring a child to go to school till a certain age, reduced their illiteracy rate.

Our illiteracy rate is four times that of England and Germany.

According to the census of 1920, 1,060,783 children under 15 years of age, were at work, and 1,437,783 children were not in school.

These children will be the future leaders of the country. What kind of leaders will they make?

Union labor has done its best.

Third prize for public schools, won by Elma Dohemann of Polytechnic High School:

Union labor has raised the standard of living for all working people, whether they are skilled or not. But now almost all union workers are skilled. It has helped the laboring class to be more ambitious, because every worker knows that if he does his work better he draws larger wages. There is a fixed standard of wages for every kind of work, and every man or woman works only during regular hours, and is paid extra for overtime. But this overtime must be put in only according to the rules of the union.

This gives every one the same standard of money and time, according to the work they can do.

The unions protect their people in case of accident or sickness. When there is a death their benevolent associations look out for the family and provide suitable employment for those that are left.

The children of the union labor man have the same chances for education and improvement as the children of the rich, because organized labor has a system where everything is thought out and planned according to a program. This has been prepared by men who have studied all the workingman's problems and know what gives the best results for their people.

Organized labor has had laws passed in almost all of the States, forbidding parents to allow children to work, except at light work, and for only a small part of the day, until they are fourteen years old. Men would be punished if they employed them. But children cannot work at all unless they go to part time school. In California they must go to school until they are eighteen years old, or until they have won a high school diploma.

Where there are large union factories a clean section, or even a small town, is built up, with good houses to provide excellent living conditions for the men and their families.

Union labor people today earn the highest wages of any laboring class in the world, which gives them the chance to improve the talents of the children, and gives them such luxuries as the automobile. In this way the families can go out into the country and get the benefit of being so

much more in the outdoors. This has given them a better chance for health and makes them a higher class of citizens.

In the old days before labor was organized they worked in competition with each other. They were only paid the wages that the factory owner or bosses would give them. In some cases this was so low that they could scarcely live. This forced them to send their children to work when they were so very young that they had no chance to grow up properly or get the education that would let them have a fair chance in life.

This is how we came to have labor unions. They made manufacturers pay their men and women a living wage, and gave them advantages which they could never enjoy before.

Union labor some day hopes to elect a President at Washington.

MY IDEAL.

By Clara Hendrickson.

I know that all my life's long days
Have grown toward knowing you!
The subtle gladness of my heart,
The vaguest longing, when we part,
Tell me this is true.

No words expressed this, which I felt,
Or gave me cause to see,
What things my inner vision saw,
Your lovely soul, no fault or flaw,
That being, which is thee.

Not even one small look displayed
Or hinted what these things might be,
Which made me know that it was you
God made to show me what was true,
To inspire and to uplift me.

And even one minutest touch
Was never born to breathe a sign,
But still the Me in me was sure
Of ecstasy divine and pure,
That told me you were mine.

If in this life no more we meet,
Should that be then Fate's way,
My hope to see you I would spurn,
And to the greater comfort turn,
That, safe in Heaven, we may.

GETTING BACK TO EARTH.

By overwhelming majorities shoe workers in Lynn, Mass., have voted to return to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated to the A. F. of L.

These workers were attracted by the promises of a dual organization that had a short cut to a better world. The plan looked easy, but the illusion has been dispelled, and the shoe workers are again on earth.

LETTER CARRIERS GAIN.

"Eight years' experience has justified our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor," said Edward J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, in his report to the annual convention of that organization.

"Through affiliation this association has been enabled to extend its efforts and its influence into a broader field of usefulness," he said. "It has registered its opinion on questions of pressing moment affecting the service and the welfare of all workers, and it has aided materially in preventing any division of our own ranks, such as other organizations have suffered. Time has disclosed little merit in the many objections originally urged against affiliation.

"None of the predicted dangers have come to pass and none will, as they are simply a figment of the imagination. On the contrary, we have availed ourselves of the opportunity for larger service that affiliation provides and with consequent good results, as the record shows."

President Gainor said that wherever workers are oppressed, they find in the American Federation of Labor "a staunch advocate and defender, and one needs but follow the steady rise of labor during recent years to realize how valiantly and well it has served."

"It pleases me to report," continued President Gainor, "that the experiences of this association in its own distinctive field have contributed to the solution of larger problems confronting the Federation and in turn we have never sought co-operation in vain. It was ever thus. We receive only as we give."

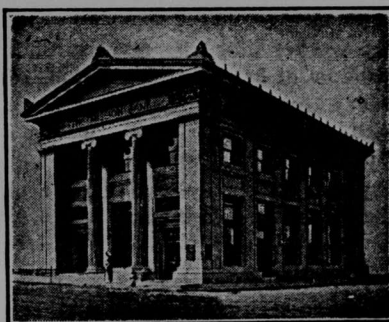
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GOMPERS REMEMBERED.

Friends and associates of Samuel Gompers gathered at his grave in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery Labor Sunday, September 6, 1925, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, paid the following tribute to the late president of the American Federation of Labor:

"In a most reverent spirit and with a deep appreciation of the great loss labor sustained through the death of its fallen chieftain, Samuel Gompers, we gather at his grave today. We make this pilgrimage hither so that we may, with our heart and hand, pay tribute to his great work and honor his memory. It is fitting and appropriate that we do this on this occasion. Labor Sunday, dedicated to the cause of labor, the Sunday just preceding Labor Day, is a most propitious and appropriate time for us to gather with bowed heads and solemn hearts at the grave of America's greatest labor leader.

"We are reminded on this occasion how fleeting is time. It seems but yesterday that his voice was heard and he was with us. Certainly one year ago, on Labor Day, he spoke to the world the message of labor. This is the first time since Labor Day was set apart by legal statute that the voice of Samuel Gompers has not been heard or will not be heard upon the platforms of our country and at some Labor Day celebration, and now, when the men and women of labor are celebrating their great anniversary, it is but reasonable to conclude that their hearts and minds instinctively turn to this sacred spot where lie the remains of the man who led them for more than half a century.

"I think we are fortunate, indeed, that we are permitted, on this occasion, to gather here upon sacred soil, with our tears and our deep feelings and our affection for the man, for his character and for his worth, to pay our tribute of respect and do honor to his memory. He was indeed a great man. Even now, as we stand here, there comes rushing into our hearts the memory of many incidents in his life, times when he stood fearlessly and aggressively for the principles he advocated.

"Defender of Labor, Apostle of Democracy, Preacher of Righteousness, Philosopher among Philosophers, the Advocate of Human Rights and the Champion of Human Liberty. What can I say more than that! We, here, the representatives of the great cause of humanity, rededicate our lives to that great cause which he espoused. May we gather inspiration from this meeting. May we go from here with a strengthened purpose and with renewed determination carry on the great fight in which he was engaged and the principles for which he stood. Those principles are as everlasting as the hills and as indestructible as time itself. May our ideals be set as high as he set his. May we gaze through the eyes of faith to the sublime heights which he in his imagination frequently reached. As he dreamed of better days, let us dream also, and let us never cease in our efforts and our labors until we make men free and bring into the homes of the workers that joy and happiness to which he looked forward and to which he aspired.

WILD FINANCIERING.

The management of the B. B. R. Knight Company, at one time a leading textile concern, is blaming "bad business and high labor cost" for its present difficulties, but Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, tells another story.

The company is but a shadow of its former greatness and its downfall can be traced to the management, according to Mr. McMahon, who reveals the methods of high financiers.

During the war the company was taken over by the Consolidated Textile Company. A New York

financier, who knew nothing of the textile industry, was installed as president.

"The Consolidated purchased the Knight Company, anticipating that the war would continue, and that inflated war prices and large profits would result," said President McMahon.

"The end of the war shattered their hopes. Their investment, made during the peak of war prices, started to slump and large losses, instead of golden profits, faced the speculators. The power back of the name of President Wood, then associated with the American Woolen Company, was brought into play to stop the downward slide. It failed. After many attempts in the courts to adjust matters, a bonding concern took charge of what was left of the Knight Company, which is now operating on part time in an attempt to recover losses.

"The workers are paying their share of these losses, and I am wondering what part of the losses are being paid by the financiers who are responsible for the company's troubles."

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Labor leaders pay tribute to Samuel Gompers at his grave near Tarrytown, N. Y.

Matthew Woll, in Labor Day statement, urges cancellation or modification of war debts owed United States.

President William Green of American Federation of Labor assails autocracy in industry and communism as allies in seeking to destroy trade union movement.

Union labor never more militant, says Secretary Frank Morrison of American Federation of Labor in Labor Day address.

Building continues at maximum rate, indicating 1924 high records will be surpassed, Dun's Review reports.

Fourteen of crew killed as dirigible Shenandoah is wrecked in Ohio storm.

Secretary of Labor Davis urges industrial consolidation as step to eliminate waste, assure steady employment and reduce costs.

Veterans of Foreign Wars, in convention at Tulsa, Okla., ask repeal of prohibition amendment.

Merciless policy of penal system drove Oregon convicts to kill, Will R. King, prominent attorney, charges.

Russia approves vast project for construction of power station on Dnieper river.

E. R. Stettinius, banker, who handled United States purchases of France and Great Britain during war, dies.

One hundred and fifty workers killed in Korean mine explosion.

Illinois State Register of Springfield, Ill., starts airplane delivery of papers to farmer subscribers.

Warrants for arrest of 600 striking British seamen reported issued at Melbourne, Australia.

Explosion kills four of crew of United States destroyer Noa.

Rene Viviani, former Socialist and former Premier of France, dies in sanitarium.

State, city and town employees in Massachusetts decide to vote on proposal to join American Federation of Labor.

Public boycott of Paris bus and tramway service, in protest against increased Sunday fares, is successful.

Woman dry worker killed by revolver shot as she sits at window of her home in Vinton, Iowa.

British Trades Union Congress opens at Scarborough, with Communists and conservatives fighting for control.

French airplane driven by two auto engines believed to herald new era in flying.

Without popular education no government which rests upon popular acts can long continue. The people must be schooled in the knowledge and the virtues upon which the maintenance and success of free institutions depend.—Woodrow Wilson, 1898.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK GOOD.

That the next six months are very promising as regards employment conditions throughout the State of California is the gist of a report made public by the State Labor Commissioner, Walter G. Mathewson.

Of the total number of 416 large industrial establishments throughout the State reporting to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding anticipated changes in the number of their employees during the coming fall and winter months, 259 factories, employing 51,440 employees, expect to retain the same number of workers during the next six months; 89 firms, employing 10,505 workers, expect to increase their working forces during the coming six months; while 68 establishments, employing 27,230 employees, expect to decrease the number of their employees in the fall and winter months.

While some firms anticipate increases in their working forces between 50 and 60 per cent, the largest bulk of employers expect to enlarge their working forces between 10 and 30 per cent. Among the industries anticipating such increases are automobiles, machine shop and foundry products, furniture and office fixtures, carbuilding and repairing; while most of the establishments expecting decreases are in the seasonal industries.

Improved employment conditions are also reflected in the increased number of jobs which the state public employment offices have been filling during the last four months. According to the labor commissioner, these public employment offices furnished 10,863 more jobs during the last four months than during the corresponding four months last year.

OPPOSITION TO SELLING HOME SITE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

There seems to be some opposition arising against the plan of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to sell the Florida site for a home for the aged and infirm members of the union and apply the proceeds of the sale to an old age pension fund to be used for the payment of pensions to members.

The national headquarters here has been advised that the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters has unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the plan.

The general offices of the union recently asked a referendum vote on the subject of the disposal of the Florida site. The action of the Los Angeles Council asks that the proposition be voted down on the ground that such a home can take care of more members in a better way than the proposed pension plan. The resolution points to the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs and Mooseheart and the Moosehaven Sailors' Home as examples of homes for the well being of union workers. The resolution also points out that the carpenters have a large number of indigents in the ranks and only a reasonable allowance with which to care for them, making it necessary to adopt the most economical method in providing for them. The council then asks that the carpenters vote down the proposal of sale. The referendum is now in the process of being taken.

The property is at Lakeland, Fla., and was bought by the union for \$600,000. Since the Florida land boom it is believed that the Lakeland site will double in value within the next five years. The property has been considerably improved and is regarded as a valuable site. It could be sold today for much more than it cost.

John—"What made you fire your new hired man?"

Si—"I told him to take some skim milk to the pigs, and he went and served it to the summer boarders."—Capper's Weekly.

JOIN TO FIGHT RED DISRUPTERS.

By Joseph A. Wise

Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service.

Union seamen of the United States and Great Britain and Ireland have joined hands to enlist the support of seamen's unions of other countries to inaugurate a systematic world-wide campaign against Communist and I. W. W. agitators who are now seeking to disrupt the legitimate trade unions among seamen in all parts of the world.

J. Havelock Wilson, president of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, recently arrived at Quebec, Canada, from England to confer with officers of the International Seamen's Union of America in reference to plans that are being formulated to combat the activities of Communist agents among the seamen of Great Britain, Ireland, Australia and South Africa.

U. S. Unionists Meet Wilson.

President Wilson was accompanied from England by Patrick Flynn, of San Francisco, first vice-president of the International Seamen's Union of America, who had been attending meetings of the British seamen in London. They were met at Quebec by Percy J. Pryor of Boston and Oscar Carlson of New York, fifth and seventh vice-presidents, respectively, of the American seamen's organization, and David E. Granger of New York, general secretary of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union of the Atlantic.

Following conferences at Quebec and much telegraphing and long distance telephoning to various parts of the North American continent, President Andrew Furuseth of Washington and Secretary-Treasurer Victor A. Olander of Chicago issued a joint call for a meeting of the executive board of the International Seamen's Union of America to be held in Chicago for the purpose of considering the international situation.

Previous to the conferences at Quebec, and while President J. Havelock Wilson and Vice President Patrick Flynn were still on the high seas, Secretary-Treasurer Olander received a cablegram from James Henson of London, assistant general secretary of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, requesting that Mr. Olander cable a warning to Australia against I. W. W. organizers who have been attempting to disorganize and disrupt the bona fide seamen's organization of the Antipodes.

Warning Sent to Australia.

Complying with the request of the British secretary, Mr. Olander sent the following cablegram to the Australian secretary at Melbourne, Victoria:

"For the good of the seamen's movement I must inform you that during the last few years great injury has been done to the International Seamen's Union of America by I. W. W. agitators now directing the London movement against the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Their tactics here consisted of attacks upon the union under a smoke screen of pretended antagonism against the shipowners. The result was serious disorganization among the seamen of America.

Same Scheme Tried in Britain.

"It is apparent that they are now using the same scheme in Great Britain for the purpose of misleading the seamen into a repudiation of trade union methods and agreements in violation of the principle of collective bargaining, and there is a widespread public impression that they are being encouraged by the Australian union.

"Under these circumstances I venture to suggest that you should immediately issue a public statement urging British seamen affected to remain at work in accord with the directions and advice of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland."

George Hardy Directs Attacks.

George Hardy, who is directing the I. W. W. attacks on the legitimate sailors and firemen's organization of Great Britain and Ireland, is remembered in Chicago as the one-time general secretary of the I. W. W. in America, with headquarters here. He was sentenced to the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kans., in 1918, for conspiring against the United States government during the World War, and was later deported.

Hardy caused the International Seamen's Union of America a great deal of trouble while an officer of the wobblies without in any way benefitting the seamen. It is recalled here that Hardy's outfit of "Marine Transport Workers" was to all intents and purposes used as a strike-breaking agency.

The assembly rooms of the Lake Carriers' Association were crowded with wobblies in all Great Lakes ports during Hardy's regime, it is alleged, and this at a time when the International Seamen's Union was in a controversy with the Lake Carriers' Association.

Wobblies Call Unauthorized Strike.

It is further charged that the wobblies called a strike 14 days ahead of the time announced for a walk-out by the bona fide union on the Atlantic coast a few years ago. This was done to create confusion in the ranks of the strikers, it is said. Later the representatives of the I. W. W. were allowed to go on board vessels at will, while officers of the International Seamen's Union were barred.

Sailors here who are familiar with Hardy's unsavory American record denounce him in unmeasured terms and are certain that only evil can come to the British seamen if they follow his leadership.

Reds Back Disruptionists.

There is ample evidence in Chicago that the Russian Third International is backing the disruptionists among the seamen in England, Australia and South Africa. The Bolshevik propaganda machine in Chicago, under the direction of W. Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, has been busy turning out alleged "telegrams" and "cablegrams" which were written here in Chicago. These "wire" stories that were never on a wire tell lurid tales of the great successes of George Hardy in England and his Bolshevik confederates in Australia and South Africa in calling strikes of seamen and in "annihilating" the National Sailors and Firemen's Union.

The situation resulting from this latest onslaught of the Communists against the bona fide labor movement is serious, but the Chicago propaganda machine of the Third International is not in a position to obtain "wire" stories such as it publishes as the truth, and it would not publish the truth even if it knew it. Truth is a word not contained in the Bolshevik lexicon.

"There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all argument, and which can not fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance. That principle is condemnation before investigation."—Herbert Spencer.

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The Vice-President is not allowed to take part in the debates in the Senate, but Dawes' jaws need a certain amount of exercise, so in order to get it he keeps talking all the time when not presiding over that dignified body. "Where there is a will there is a way," is thus demonstrated.

Now that Labor Day has passed, and the demonstration was the greatest in the history of organized labor on the Pacific Coast, the next serious matter to confront the trade unionists of this city is the election which will take place on November 3. In order to vote it is necessary to be registered thirty days previous to that time, so that there are not many days left, and this matter should be attended to at the earliest possible opportunity. This is not a new registration year, but those who did not register last year, as well as those who have moved since the last election, must register this year in order to be entitled to vote. Do not put it off until the last minute and then find that you are unable to do your duty as a citizen. Do it now and make certain to be qualified when the crucial day arrives.

When Mexican and American labor representatives sat down in Washington and agreed upon a principle to guide immigration and emigration legislation they demonstrated the difference between peoples and governments in a most important particular. These representatives tried to find a solution that would protect people and their progress. They thought of helpfulness, not of penalties. They thought in terms of co-operation, not in terms of opposition. Each had a thought for the other. Both looked for that which would best safeguard the freedom of peoples. Neither was trying to get anything or to impose anything. They quickly settled upon a sound principle. If this principle had been adopted by the United States in dealing with Japanese immigration the Japanese furor would never have arisen and there would have been justice all around. Governments could learn something from labor if they would have a look now and then. And governments, being for the purpose of serving the people, should feel free to have a look now and then and find out what people really want. Some day governments may learn that a government can do something besides act high and mighty—and get better results.

Labor Victory in China

Good news from China. The original strike of the Chinese textile workers in the Japanese owned mills in Shanghai has been won. Some weeks ago we told the story of the beginning of that strike. It was a desperate protest against long hours, low wages and the brutality of the Japanese foremen—brutality culminating in murder. Out of this strike came a long series of events including the massacre of the Chinese at a great protest meeting by British police, and the spread of the strike to other cities for political rather than industrial ends. The Japanese employers have recognized the union, disarmed their foremen, paid \$5,000 reparation to injured strikers and their families and given other financial aid to needy strikers. This is a substantial and encouraging step up the long hard hill Chinese labor must climb.

In this whole matter the Japanese have shown more sense than the British. The English have refused to give one inch. The British government has blocked every attempt of our own and other governments to adopt such partial measures of justice to China as were provided for at the Washington Conference four years ago. It has forbidden the publication of the results of the diplomatic investigation into the Shanghai troubles because the investigation blamed British officials. British trade is paying the price. The strikes and boycotts directed against British business in Chinese cities, especially Hong Kong, have already, according to a London despatch to the New York Times, cost the British firms in Hong Kong alone billions of pounds. In consequence, from British sources, one hears foolish threats of force, to be justified because the Chinese Anti British boycott at Canton violates the most favored nation clause of the treaties. Legal excuse or no legal excuse, the day the British use force will be the beginning of the end of British trade and British power in China. China is weak, but Britain cannot repeat the opium wars against her. Our own record shines by comparison. But what are American patrols and American gunboats doing in Chinese streets and Chinese waters?

The end of the original strike in China does not mark the end of the need for friendship between the American labor movement and the rising young unions of China. It leaves it as necessary as ever to deal with the unequal treaties. A conference to discuss these matters has been called to meet at Johns Hopkins University next month. What we are afraid of is that the motto of the conference will be: "The Chinese must go slow"—with the emphasis on the "slow" instead of on the "go." Here and there the extraterritorial rights and privileges of foreigners must be abridged and the Chinese given some share in the government of the foreign settlement at Shanghai. This is not enough. We saw how unsatisfactory such a program was to an interesting meeting of Chinese in New York called to celebrate their success in raising \$62,000 to help the strikers. They listened courteously but unsympathetically to such a moderate program on the lips of an American speaker. As one of the Chinese students said: "The arrogance of the foreigners and the massacre at Shanghai have made it too late." So shrewd an observer of things Chinese as Thomas F. Millard, writes in the New York Times: "If I read the international and Chinese political signs aright, rendition of every kind of foreign territorial political position and special privilege cannot be postponed more than a few years." The United States ought to take an immediate lead in working for this end. If Germans and Russians can do business in China without extraterritorial rights, so can we. It is not a paradox but the plain truth that the abandonment of these rights will make it easier for China to set up a strong government and curb its own lawless elements.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The annual convention of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor voted unanimously to conduct an educational campaign in favor of the federal child labor amendment. The state was swept by a wave of anti-amendment propaganda led by the Sentinels of the Republic. Massachusetts people were bewildered and rejected the amendment by a three-to-one vote in a popular referendum held November 4th, last year. Organized labor is confident the public is now in a receptive mood and will discuss the proposed amendment on its merits.

The latest achievement of the Federal Trade Commission is to order the International Shoe Company to divest itself of its McElwain properties. The McElwain Company was on the verge of bankruptcy. It owed fifteen millions and could get neither new loans nor more capital. Enforced liquidation would have shaken the whole shoe industry. The International Shoe Company could have purchased the assets of the company. But as the Wall Street Journal announces, the employees of the company were substantial owners of the second preferred and common stock. The sale of assets would have realized only enough to pay the holders of the first preferred stock. The employees would have lost their savings. Realizing what the consequences would have been on the morale of the working force, the International at first refused to buy them. Later it sold its own stock to Canadian financial interests and bought the securities of the company. The employee shareholders were given an option on international stocks or cash. The experience of these employee owners is our chief concern. The problem of investments is a serious one for wage earners. A worker who puts his savings in stocks of the firm that employs him is taking a long chance. It makes a problem for the owners also. Would a labor investment or holding company be a desirable solution?—From The American Federationist for September.

Labor Clarion, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir: May we ask if there is any possibility of our obtaining for our file the issues of "Labor Clarion" which are noted below? Last year you very kindly sent us a number of the later issues needed, but we still lack many of the earlier issues.

We do not wish to annoy you, but as it is our intention to preserve the file permanently, we feel that no effort should be spared to complete it. Do you think that an appeal through the columns of "Labor Clarion" to your readers might be successful in bringing us these numbers? Many people who subscribe for magazines and papers save their copies until for lack of space, or for other reasons, they are glad to dispose of them, particularly if they can find a depository where they will be useful and appreciated. As a result of this habit of saving publications, many old files come to the Library as gifts, both solicited and unsolicited, and it is seldom that publishers make an appeal for us to their readers without satisfactory results. Anything further you may do towards supplying us with the earlier issues of "Labor Clarion" will, I assure you, be highly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

E. H. ANDERSON,

Director, New York Public Library.

The Library needs the following:

Labor Clarion—Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 8, 10 to 36, 38 to end of volume (1902); Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 27, 38, 47, 52 (1903); Vol. 5, No. 6 (March, 1906).

WIT AT RANDOM

"Why don't you work? Hard work never killed any one!"

"You are wrong, lady. I lost both of my wives in that way!"—Sydney Bulletin (Australia).

Policeman (producing notebook) — "Name, please?"

Motorist — "Aloysius Alastair Cholmondeley Cyprian—"

Policeman (putting book away) — "Well, don't let me catch you again."—Punch.

At the close of the reading lesson, the teacher was questioning her class on the subject matter thereof. "What is an oyster?" she asked.

"Please, miss," replied the bright boy of the class, "it's half a fish and half a nut."—Kobe Herald.

Suffering Kid — "Pa, did you ever have a tooth pulled?"

Papa (with great gusto) — "Have I, my boy? I should say so; hundreds of them."

Cop — What is your business?

Prisoner — I am a locksmith.

Cop — Well, what were you doing in that gambling house we just raided?

Prisoner — When you came in I was making a bolt for the door.

Waggish Diner (with menu) — Chicken croquettes, eh? I say, waiter, what part of a chicken is the croquette?

Waiter — The part that's left over from the day before, sir.—Boston Transcript.

"This check is doubtless, all right," said the manager, politely, "but have you anything about you by which you could be identified?"

The pretty young thing faltered: "I have a mole on my left knee."

A well known firm in New York City addressed a letter to "Christian & Devil World, Philadelphia, Penn.," and the sagacious United States postoffice delivered it at our office in Boston. It was meant for us, too.—Christian Endeavor World.

"That's a fine motor. How did you get it?"

"Out of a prize competition."

"Did you win it?"

"No, I organized it.—The Passing Show.

Doctor — "Your wife suffers from insomnia? Are there any serious consequences?"

Visitor — "Yes. When I come home late she is always awake."—Nagels Lustige Welt (Berlin).

A business man had gone to a fortune teller and among other things he had been told that he was to meet with immediate financial reverses. This seemed to cheer him very much. When one of his friends told him he couldn't see anything very joyous in that, the business man said that he could, and so would his friend, if he knew anything about his finances: "For I'll say right now, that if they don't reverse pretty soon I'll be busted."—Forbes Magazine.

The two commercial travelers were discussing the careless way in which trunks and suitcases are sometimes handled by the railroad companies.

"I had a very cute idea for preventing that once," said one of them, smiling reminiscently. "I labeled each of my bags, 'With Care—China.'"

"And did that have any effect?" asked the other.

"Well, I don't know; you see they shipped the whole darn lot off to Hong-Kong."—Forbes Magazine.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Crime is a favorite subject for discussion wherever conversation rages nowadays. A national commission has been organized to study crime. And there is plenty of crime to study. There is crime of all kinds, ranging from what newspaper men know as good crime to petty and ugly crime.

* * *

Very few citizens have even a fair working knowledge of the number of acts that are designated as criminal by statute and ordinance. The jails would not hold a fraction of those who every day commit crime—either felony or misdemeanor. Lawbreaking goes on every day with everybody doing it and very few conscious of it.

* * *

The average person knows that he must not commit arson or theft and that he must not harm or kill another person. He knows also that there are certain traffic regulations. Beyond that his knowledge of what constitutes crime is almost nil. Americans are governed by more laws than are the inhabitants of any other country, and for the most part they are blissfully ignorant of most of those laws.

* * *

Of course, legislatures and city councils usually think there is some good reason for every new prohibitory law or ordinance—and so there may appear to be. But it grows increasingly difficult to find a reason for all these laws IN BULK. Two eggs for breakfast are good, but nobody would want a thousand eggs for breakfast!

* * *

What we get out of this great mass of law is a vast popular ignorance of law and a general violation of law. Much of this violation is wanton or purposeful, and successful violation is a matter of pride on the part of the violator. Americans are over-lawed; and though many of them realize it, nobody does anything effective about it.

* * *

Worse than anything else is the sad fact that little by little, law by law, the guarantees of the bill of rights are being eaten away. Oligarchy and bureaucracy grow up within democracy, eating from within, weakening the structure. What a blessing it would be if American lawmaking bodies could and would spend a year repealing laws! The ghosts of the Founding Fathers would rejoice at that constructive spectacle.

DENOUNCES COAL PRICE BOOST.

Increase in coal prices along the Atlantic seaboard is unwarranted, declared John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers. The union executive pointed out that this coal was mined prior to September 1st, when the miners suspended work. The operators plead that they are not responsible for the retailers' profiteering.

BARR IS BANKRUPT.

William H. Barr is bankrupt and his affairs are in charge of the Federal District Court. This gentleman is among the nation's leading anti-unionists. He has devoted much time telling business men how to operate with "free and independent" workers. He was so busy with his anti-union advice that he now advises the court he owes approximately \$150,000 and has assets of but \$21,000.

The man who neglects the union label in his buying is giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Most people who celebrated the Diamond Jubilee in San Francisco last week took stock of their bank account following the festival and found that they were out of pocket to more or less extent. But one member of No. 21 found that he was away to the good following the Jubilee. Prior to and during Jubilee Week the Native Sons and Daughters were promoting a project in which the lucky person would be presented with a beautiful new home in the Ingleside Terrace district. A. A. Campbell, employed at the Riteway Printing Co., and a member of a Native Son parlor, was given a book of tickets to dispose of during the week. At the latter end of the week he found that he had two tickets left, and rather than turn in the tickets he paid the \$2 due on them and kept them for his own. When the drawing was held it was found that he was the recipient of the home. The home is valued at \$25,000 and as a consequence Mr. Campbell is considerably to the good on the investment. In speaking to Mr. Campbell this week the casual inquiry was made if he had a family. His answer was: "Not yet; but soon." It is not often that such good fortune falls to the lot of a printer and he is receiving the congratulations of his hosts of friends on his extreme good fortune.

F. L. Bowie who has been connected with the local branch of the Monotype Corporation as manager for the past eight years, has severed his connection with that concern and is now a partner in the growing Cossotype corporation, monotypers for the trade. Mr. Bowie has a great many friends in the West who wish him success in his new field of activities.

Lest the membership forget, we again desire to call attention to the unfairness of Collier's Weekly. It is reported that at least some of the solicitors of Collier's are telling housewives that the Collier publications are fair to organized labor, and in support of their statement exhibit what purports to be a letter setting forth their fairness. But the most important thing is to refuse to subscribe for Collier's until such time as the announcement is made of their fair attitude which will be given as soon as they recognize the justice of the 44-hour week and other conditions of the union.

Al Bowen, at one time machinist on the Daily Herald in this city, but for several months connected with the Mergenthaler field forces, stationed at Portland, was in the city several days this week calling on friends and attending to business with the company.

Mrs. F. C. Parks, wife of Executive Committee-man Parks, was removed to a local hospital this week where she underwent a double operation. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Parks are hopeful of her early and complete recovery.

John A. Penn of the Abbott-Brady chapel was about the happiest caller at headquarters during the past week. Mr. Penn's happiness was occasioned by the birth of Truth Ramona LeCompte to Mr. Penn's daughter, Mrs. Hugo LeCompte, on Monday, September 14th. The new arrival weighed 8½ pounds. Prior to her marriage Mrs. LeCompte was known as Dorothy Penn, and traveled extensively with her parent, and at one time was a copyholder for the Conway Brief Co., of Detroit. "Grandpa" Penn is highly elated over the recent arrival.

M. B. Cooper has drawn his traveler, and accompanied by his wife and two children, has departed for Tampa, Fla., where they will make their home. Mr. Cooper recently worked in the Western Newspaper chapel.

Among the Los Angeles visitors in the city for the Diamond Jubilee celebration who have remained over to visit friends is E. M. "Shorty"

Weston. Up to the present time Mr. Weston has been too busy to call at headquarters.

Others from Los Angeles here during the past week were "Ham" Pennington and Messrs. Brown and Bennett, and all of them had an excellent time during the celebration week.

Charley Jennings arrived in the city during the past week from eastern points. Mr. Jennings reports work along the Atlantic seaboard as exceptionally good.

Fred Lippert was down from his ranch near Santa Rosa for a few days this week.

Mrs. Alice Hawkes-Bennett, E. V. Staley and President Stauffer left this week for San Diego where they will represent No. 21 at the State Federation of Labor convention which convenes next Monday. At the time this is written Mrs. Hawkes-Bennett and Mr. Staley had made no definite arrangements as to their routing. Mr. Stauffer motored down.

J. Keno has sold the Advertisers Printing Co. and returned to Richmond.

C. M. Cloud who has been visiting friends in this city for several weeks has drawn his traveler and departed for valley points.

Arthur Floyd, the well-known traveler, who has been working in this city, has drawn his card and gone to Grass Valley where he announces he will fatten up the bank roll preparatory to a trip to Europe after which he promises to settle down to the prosaic existence of a one-town man.

R. A. Harvie and Frank Livingston have been doing a short turn in South San Francisco. Work on the machine gave out and Mr. Livingston is again in this city, Mr. Harvie remaining in South City.

One of our transcontinental travelers has returned to the city after a three months' tour of the western states. J. G. Van Schoiack and wife arrived home this week, tired, but not much the worse for wear. Van swears that the wheat fields of Kansas looked good, but oh, you California!

H. J. Benz and G. H. Knell were last reported checking out of Portland, Oregon, and expect to be in San Francisco early this coming week.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

By C. B. Maxwell.

What was that apparition we saw gamboling up Market street in the Native Sons' parade? None other than Dan O'Connell disporting the raiment of Captain Kidd. For ferocity, Dan, you had the Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow faded, but as a pirate you'd make a d—n good printer.

Colonel John Long complained bitterly this week because the machinist failed to fix the banking slot machine. He says the lower case quarters and nickels were not coming, also that the cent channel was clogged. He made no remarks about the distributor, as he never distributes anything. When asked if he believed in the Darwinian theory, Mr. Long stated he did not believe in anything but saving. As a Democrat, John makes a good G. O. P. disciple.

George Corse has landed a berth with the James H. Barry Company. Good luck to you, George. But during your day's labor if you happen to come in contact with Frank Seward or Henry Cohen be sure to have a gas mask and an umbrella handy, and, above all things, look out for your watch.

As per usual, W. A. Smith is combining business with pleasure. He plastered up a T. F. and is now driving to L. A., where, it is suspected, he controls vast property interests.

The sign, "Compulsory Education for Apprentices," displayed in our Labor Day unit, conveyed a very good idea. It showed that we are progressive and are endeavoring to raise our in-

tellectual standards. Of course, our apprentices deserve our moral support and all that, but it would seem that ways and means should be devised for enlightening senile proofreaders.

"Heinie" Jansen is back at the old stand. Mr. Jansen has just completed a transcontinental tour (this time he rode the cushions).

If there be any novice chauffeurs who would like to improve their "stance," they would do well to call on Arthur Nelson. He made a hole in one Chevrolet the other night without much damage to his own bus. That shows technique.

No impartial student of the subject can doubt that the courts are partial to accumulated wealth, that they are on the side of the powerful employer and against the employees, and that they are daily, through judge-made law, opposing the poor and lowly in the interest of amassed capital.—Justice John Ford.

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A GREAT PUBLIC SERVANT.

Sir Adam Beck is dead. Canada, to quote the Toronto Globe, has lost "the greatest constructive mind in the public life of the country." The world has lost the most versatile and successful advocate, builder and administrator of a publicly owned super power system to be found in any nation. Sir Adam Beck's life story was, in part, the life story of dozens of successful self-made men. But with this difference. He used his extraordinary power not primarily to build up his personal fortune or to obtain paternalistic control over his fellows, but to create effective machinery for the public ownership and operation of an immense public utility.

His life presented some interesting paradoxes. The head of the commission which built the greatest hydro-electric power plant in the world and organized a system of distribution in which 386 local governments were partners with the Province of Ontario was not an engineer but a manufacturer, originally in a small way, of wood veneer and cigar boxes. The brilliant and slashing advocate of public ownership, the target of incessant attacks by private power interests, was not a labor man or a Socialist, but for years sat in the Provincial Parliament as a conservative. The master of a complex administrative enterprise was to the end of his days an enthusiastic sportsman, famous on two continents for the horses which he exhibited. This enthusiasm of his qualified him for uncommonly efficient work in providing all the remounts for Canadian troops in the World War.

The great interest which made Sir Adam Beck's life of significance to the whole world began as far back as 1903. As a manufacturer in the comparatively small city of London, Ontario, he became convinced that the industrial development of his Province was jeopardized by its dependence upon coal from the United States where production was often tied up by great strikes. Hydro-electric power was the obvious substitute, but observation and experience soon persuaded the London manufacturer that this substitute could not be left with safety to the control of private capitalists, British, Canadian and American. In two decades he was able to harness Niagara for the service of the Province and bring power not merely to manufacturing plants and city dwellers, but to farmers and housewives in rural districts. It was his constant study to divorce his super-power system from partisan policies. He had made great strides toward the attainment of that goal but was working on further plans to that end when death intervened.

Necessity made Sir Adam not merely a brilliant executive, but an extraordinarily able controversialist. One of his last acts was supervision of the preparation of a reply to the Wyer attack on the Ontario system, sponsored, for some inexplicable reason, by our Smithsonian Institution. The reply was a crushing document. It was sent widely to the American press which had given much space to the Wyer attack. To the shame of our papers they were almost wholly silent. One of the best tributes to the success of Sir Adam Beck's work was unconsciously given by Arthur Williams, vice-president of the New York Edison Co. In a recent discussion he tried not very successfully to prove the superiority of private ownership of super-power to the Canadian plan. He gave away his own case, however, when he admitted: "Sir Adam Beck and his associates—I entertain great respect for them all—have done a fine piece of work in Canada. Apparently the government had to do it because no one could get the owners of private money up there to take the same risk." Well, the government took the risk and won out. We do not believe that Sir Adam Beck's death will change the victory into defeat. The tradition of public service which he helped to establish is too firmly founded in the political consciousness of his fellow citizens. The finest tribute Ontario can pay to Sir Adam Beck will be to carry on.—The Nation.

MAY SPLIT ON THIS ISSUE.

Will the banking interests and the manufacturing interests of this country split on the tariff issue?

To date, these interests have been united for the highest possible tariff, "to protect American labor," they claim. Prior to the war the United States was a debtor nation, but since the war America has become a creditor nation. Now there are indications that the bankers are weakening in their high tariff position—that they are leaning to the theory that the importation of foreign goods is necessary to pay debts contracted by Europe. American bankers have loaned vast sums to practically every one of these nations.

The bankers' changed position is indicated by Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, writing in the current issue of the Chase Economic Bulletin.

Mr. Anderson presents arguments in favor of lower tariff rates to permit larger imports of goods from Europe, which, he says, are necessary to prevent ultimate dislocation of United States foreign trade through a contraction of exports.

The economist insists that importation of European goods as payment for debts will not injure American production. He assures labor and the business man that "demand itself expands and grows with production and trade."

"Imports coming in as payment for debts do not lessen domestic demand for domestic products," he said. "Rather, they increase by an equal amount the buying power of the country."

Aside from the technical argument presented by this economist, the changed position of the bankers is of interest to workers, and it is quite possible that the future may witness a division of opinion between manufacturing and financial interests on the tariff. The former will continue to insist that American labor must be "protected" by keeping out the finished product that will compete with the manufacturer, while the banker may urge these imports to pay for money he loaned.

This possibility will make a new alignment on the tariff, and for the first time in our industrial history cause a division between these two forces.

RESOURCES OF CANADA'S TOILERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

"The resources of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress have been strained to the utmost in combatting the spirit of reaction yet so prevalent. The bitterness of those who do not believe in our trade union movement and their continued vilification of trade union officials in general has increased in intensity during the past year and has been a material source of aid and encouragement to all our opponents."

Thus the report of the executive presented to the forty-first annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress which opened at Ottawa August 31st. The report added:

"Notwithstanding that the Dominion Parliament and provincial legislatures have demonstrated a marked reluctance to enact or even consider seriously beneficial social and labor legislation, yet in a number of instances progress has been made, and attacks upon existing labor legislation successfully repelled."

The executive recommended the readoption of the congress platform calling for an eight-hour day, unemployed insurance, old age pensions and abolition of the senate as a non-elective body.

A resolution was introduced declaring that legislation should be adopted prohibiting corporations maintaining armed forces, and, that failing such legislation, trade unions should organize their own

armed forces. The first part of the resolution was adopted, but the second part was rejected by a vote of 95 to 56.

Tom Moore, in his presidential address, appealed to the farm workers of Canada to join with the trade unions, and make common cause for the uplift of the masses. The development of co-operation between the industrial and farm workers was, he said, necessary to assure the future of the laboring masses, and means to develop this co-operation should receive the earnest attention of all labor bodies. Mr. Moore, while pointing out that Canada labor was facing difficult problems, took on the whole an optimistic view of the outlook for the future.



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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 4, 1925.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in The Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From Master, Mates and Pilots, informing the Council that the Martinez-Benicia Ferry Company is now fair and has signed an agreement with their organization as well as the Ferryboatmen's Union; also inclosing a check for \$100, donation to the Council for the Labor Day celebration. From the Egg Inspectors, stating J. M. Wilson, 129 Carl street, is now their secretary. From Journeymen Tailors No. 80, thanking the secretary for address delivered at the union's meeting. From Diamond Jubilee Committee, advising that a modern tow car would be available during the Labor Day parade to tow any disabled vehicle or float.

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee—Resolution of Delegate Halling of Municipal Carmen, inviting Supervisor McLeran to address the Council on the municipal budget. From the Cemetery Protective Association, calling a conference to consider steps to be taken to secure the beautifying of the cemeteries.

Referred to the Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation of Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 49, Diesel and Gas Branch.

Report of the Executive Committee—The matter of controversy between Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410 and the Fit-Eeze Shoe Store laid over, no representative of the firm appearing. In the matter of motion made at the previous meeting of the Council for endorsement of the strike of waiters at the Palace and St. Francis Hotels, the committee referred the matter to Secretary O'Connell to consult the International President Edward Flore in regard to the advisability of such action. Secretary O'Connell stated that the recommendation was that the Council endorse the said strike; recommendation concurred in. With respect to the complaint of the Poultry Dressers' Union against Campagno Bros., neither side appearing before the committee, the matter was laid over; report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waiters reported that no change has occurred in the strike situation of waiters in the Palace and St. Francis Hotels; the Fairmont and Whitcomb Hotels had signed agreement with the union and granted a horizontal increase of 25 cents a day to all waiters employed. The Municipal Carmen will hold a grand ball in the Civic Auditorium on September 16th for the benefit of their sick and disabled fund. Journeymen Tailors No. 80 reported that Tom Williams the Tailor, on California street, is unfair to their organization; will hold a dance at California Hall on September 26th; requested delegates to demand the journeymen tailors' label when ordering custom-made suits; also thanked the secretary of the Council for speaking to the union at its last meeting. The Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers reported making progress in organizing men.

The Auditing Committee reported favorably on bills.

Geo. P. M. Bowns, the eloquent and energetic label agent of the Tobacco Workers and the Axton Fisher Tobacco Company, spoke on the evolution of man and the higher evolution of organized labor to result from a faithful adherence to the policy of patronizing the union label, card and button.

Special Committees—The Joint Labor Day Committee minutes of last meeting were read and ordered referred to The Labor Clarion.

The Council adjourned at 9 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

(Approved.)

Synopsis of Minutes of September 11, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused; Delegate Bonsor appointed secretary pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved and ordered printed in The Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From United Garment Workers of Cleveland, O., stating that the Bloch Company of that city were manufacturers of the highest grade clothing, bearing the union label.

Referred to Label Section—From the Union Label Collar Company, requesting a further demand for union-made collars.

Reports of Unions—Longshore Lumbermen—Elected George McNulty and Thomas Maloney as representatives to the Union Labor Party. Waiters—Will send delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention. Grocery Clerks—Requested a demand for the union card and button; will hold a picnic at Fairfax Park, Sunday, September 13th. Alaska Fishermen—Men averaged \$500 for season and did well. Street Carmen—Will hold a dance at the Civic Auditorium on September 16th.

Report of Organizing Committee—Committee recommended that the application for affiliation from the Marine Engineers No. 49 be accepted and the delegates seated; recommendation concurred in.

Report of Labor Day Committee—Committee reported on the awarding of the prizes for essays to the winners in said contest.

Recommended that in recognition of the splendid co-operation of the Alameda County labor organizations in boosting the labor day celebration in San Francisco during this and preceding years, that this Joint Labor Day Committee go on record as recommending to affiliated unions that we participate in next year's celebration in Oakland.

Moved that the report be adopted and that the Secretary thank the donors of trophies; amendment—that the two propositions be separated, and the balance of report adopted; amendment carried.

Moved that the Council approve of participating in Labor Day celebration in Oakland in 1926; carried.

Moved that the Secretary be instructed to advise the Secretary of Alameda Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council of this action; carried.

Moved that the Palace and St. Francis Hotels be placed on the unfair list; amendment—that the

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MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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matter be referred to the Executive Committee; amendment carried.

Receipts—\$161.40. Expenses—\$687.36.

Council adjourned at 8:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held September 2, 1925.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8 p. m. by President Joe Willis in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Committee Reports—Brother Desepte reported that the hats and coats and badges have been ordered and received and the aprons for the women will bear the label. Brother Bonsor has donated his automobile to carry the hats and coats for those who are going to march and his machine will be decorated. Secretary Lane reported that he sent by-laws to the following cities: Marysville, Stockton, Sacramento, Seattle, Portland. Brother Johnson reported that the Section will form at Market and Drumm streets.

Label Agent Desepte rendered an interesting report in visiting unions and is being well received by all the locals which he has spoken before. Appeared before the meeting of the Building Trades Council and was well received, and urged upon the delegates to have their locals affiliate with the Section and send delegates to the meetings.

Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the label agent be received and concurred in.

Moved, seconded and carried that the parade committee be authorized to have a picture taken of the Section group in the parade.

Reports of Unions—Waiters reported that they have 250 men out on strike in the Fairmont and St. Francis Hotels; business is fair; look for the house card. Janitors—Reported that they are initiating new members at every meeting. Longshore Lumbermen—Reported that business is fair; still fighting the Blue Book; members are buying union-made goods. Molders No. 164—Reported that they had voted to pay the per capita tax to the agent fund; still fighting the American plan. Carpenters No. 483—Reported that business is good; going to parade and have a float. Hatters—Reported that they donated \$5.00 to the Stevedores; business is fair; wish to thank the locals that have bought union-made hats for the parade; look for the label in all hats; Typographical No. 21—Reported that business is fair; look for the label on printing. Glove Workers—Reported that business is fair; look for the label on gloves. Upholsterers No. 3—Reported that business is good; Brother Desepte appeared before the local and gave an interesting talk on the label; delegate reported that the small silk flags used for the Jubilee are made in Japan. Tailors No. 80—Reported that business is picking up; McDonald & Collett and Kelleher & Browne are still unfair; signed up Johnson's tailors. Barbers—Reported that they are going to parade on Labor Day; all barber shops that are open on Sundays are unfair. Grocery Clerks—Reported that all chain stores are unfair; Purity Food Stores are being organized; look for and demand the monthly working button of the Grocery Clerks, color changes every month, color for September is cream. Federal Employees—Reported that they are going to parade on Labor Day and have a float. Carpenters No. 34—Reported that business is fair; going to parade and have a float. Ladies' Auxiliary—Reported that they will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening, September 16, at Room 304 at 8 p. m.; this being on the same night as the Section meets, we expect to see some of the wives of the delegates at this meeting. Culinary Workers—Reported that

Foster's and Hoyt's Diners and Doughnut Shops are unfair.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Dues, \$15.00; Agent Fund, \$26.53; Labor Day, \$40.00. Total, \$81.53. Disbursements—General Fund, \$37.75; Agent Fund, \$183.95. Total, \$221.70.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10 p. m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, September 16, 1925.

Demand the label on all things that you buy and see that the man or woman who waits on you has a union card or button.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

BARBER SUPPLY COMPANY.

The employees at the Koken Barber Supply Company went on strike about 1908, after all efforts were made to have the company grant union conditions.

The Koken Barber Supply Company bitterly fought organized labor. However, in 1917, conditions became such that the non-union men employed by the company planned to organize through the efforts of the Metal Trades Council, which was successful in organizing the various crafts.

On Tuesday, April 30, 1918, a committee of the men employed visited the firm and asked for the restoration of wages to what they were prior to a cut made by the Koken Barber Supply Company, and also asked for better shop conditions.

The Koken Barber Supply Company refused to grant any of the demands, and all crafts went on strike May 1, 1918.

The Koken Barber Supply Company and all their branch stores have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list by the Carpenters' District Council, Painters' District Council, I. A. of Machinists' District, Upholsters' Union No. 21, Metal Polishers, Local No. 13, Iron Workers' Union, Sheet Metal Workers' District Council, Plumbers' and Steamfitters' United Association, Stationary Engineers' Local No. 2, Central Trades and Labor Union, Metal Trades Department, Missouri State Federation of Labor.

This action has been endorsed by the above-named international organizations. We request the Journeymen Barbers' I. U. A. in convention in Milwaukee, 1909, to also place their stamp of approval upon our actions, which this convention did by a unanimous vote, and re-endorsed this action in 1914 in Indianapolis, Ind., and again at Buffalo, N. Y., 1919, and at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1924.

The Koken Barber Supply Company changed its name, and is now known as the Koken Companies. We are appealing to all members of organized labor and its friends, and to the Master Barbers and Journeymen Barbers everywhere, to also place their stamp of approval upon the action of the various crafts involved until the Koken Companies recognize the just demands of our organization.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Wm. Reinschmidt, Secretary-Treasurer,
5440 Dresden Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

WOULD ADVISE WORKERS.

Failure in "leadership" in organized labor is one of the causes for present-day industrial turmoil, according to L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad.

Mr. Loree's criticism of trade union officials recalls that he is one of the nation's most bitter opponents of collective bargaining. He led this group in the industrial conference at Washington, called by President Wilson.

Mr. Loree's idea of "leadership" in organized labor is to have no organized labor, but permit each worker to negotiate with corporations.

The function of education is to dispel ignorance and put the test of truth to prejudice.—Nathaniel Peffer.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Rafael H. Perez of the barbers, Walter Gregg of the carpenters.

Each day during the week delegates were leaving the city for the southern part of the State, en route to the annual gathering of the California State Federation of Labor, which convenes in San Diego on Monday morning. San Diego is making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the visiting delegates.

The regular monthly meeting of the Typographical Union will be held in the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon. President Stauffer will be absent, as he is a delegate to the State Federation of Labor. He is accompanied on the trip by Delegate Staley.

The application of the Marine Engineers' Union for affiliation with the Labor Council was favorably reported upon by the organizing committee last Friday night and the delegates were ordered seated by vote of the Council.

A vigorous organizing campaign is being carried on by the Auto Mechanics' Union, and Business Agent Dumond reports that the membership of the organization is now at the highest point in its history, with additional recruits being added daily.

Walter Gregg, who died at the French Hospital on Monday morning last, after a brief illness, was a pioneer member of Carpenters' Union No. 22, and was well known throughout the local labor movement. He caught cold in the Labor Day parade and pneumonia set in. The funeral was held on Wednesday and was largely attended.

Participation of all San Francisco labor unions in the Labor Day celebration in Oakland next year was recommended in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Labor Council at its last meeting.

The average earnings of members of the Alaska Fishermen's Union in northern waters during the season just closed were \$550, according to Edward Anderson, treasurer, who said the earnings of some of the men went as low as \$150 and that others earned about \$1000. This year's totals were less than last.

The Tailors' Union will celebrate its fifty-second anniversary by a dance in California Hall, September 26. Schaefer's orchestra will furnish the music. The proceeds will go to the fund maintained for sick and injured members. Nels Soderberg, business agent of the union, is chairman of the arrangements committee. Admission is 50 cents.

The picnic of the Retail Clerks' Unions of the Bay counties, held last Sunday at Fairfax Park, in Marin County, was a success, but the attendance did not come up to expectations. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that everyone was tired out as a result of the Diamond Jubilee celebration the previous week in San Francisco. However, a good time was had by those who attended and the weather was ideal for the outing.

HIGHER RATES OFFER NO SOLUTION.

With the nation's larger railroads facing unparalleled prosperity, some financing observers question if increased rates will aid railroads that have failed to secure a net profit of 5¾ per cent.

Many transportation systems are applying efficiency methods the last few years, and this has resulted in large figures on the credit side of the ledger. Other roads are staggering under heavy deficits. The defunct Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul must meet \$240,000,000 in maturities in the next 10 years.

The financial observers suggest that instead of insisting on higher rates, provisions of the trans-

portation act should be enforced by the railroad managers. If present rates are increased, it is said, a large part of the additional revenue would go to more prosperous roads. The carriers in need of financial aid would have to have rate increases of from 20, 30 and 40 per cent.

UNION LABEL—TEN REASONS WHY.

1. It tends to raise wages. This is proven by all sorts of evidence.
2. Because it prevents a reduction in wages. Reductions in wages rarely come where there is a healthy demand for the union label.
3. Because it aids in getting shorter hours and better working conditions. Ask the union men who are working in a union label shop. They can prove it.
4. Because it makes labor respected. Power wins respect from employers as from all men.
5. Because it develops self-reliance and fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious of one another even at best.
6. Because it is a good investment. No other investment gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.
7. Because it makes the union agreement a real document and forces the most unfair employer to recognize the principle of collective bargaining.
8. Because it curbs selfishness. The very essence of true co-operation is exemplified in the union label.
9. Because it makes the job a better place to work. The bully-foreman is an unknown animal in a real union shop.
10. Because it helps the family, more money, comforts, and a better opportunity to improve our social conditions and eventually the nation as a whole.

OPIUM TRAFFIC GROWS.

The opium traffic can not be controlled because it is impossible to depend upon the honesty of some governments, said Sir John Campbell of India before the League of Nations' opium advisory committee.

It was stated that the traffic is larger than at any time since the commission was organized. Manufacturers and a well organized distribution syndicate have vast resources and nearly a score of factories exist in various countries, Sir John said.

League statistics show that approximately 4000 chests of opium were shipped to the Orient the past year, although conditions in Europe and North America are improving. It is impossible for conditions in China to be worse, it is said.

Sir John Jordan, aged British anti-narcotic crusader, defended the American delegates, who recently withdrew from the opium conference. He said the only remedy for this evil was to stop production at its source instead of permitting manufacture and then seeking to control distribution.

It is desirable for a ruler that no man should suffer from cold and hunger under his rule. Man can not maintain his standard of morals when he has no ordinary means of living.—Kenko Hoshi (Japanese Buddhist priest of the 14th Century).

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